

# LORD RANDOLPH'S ATTACK.

THE SUMMONS OF FATE TO THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT.

THEY MUST REDEEM THEIR PLEDGES OR BE BEATEN ON THE NEXT APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE—TWO MEMORABLE SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—MR. GLADSTONE'S REVIEW OF MRS. WARD'S NOVEL—TESTIMONY AS TO MR. BLAINE'S HEALTH.

LONDON, April 26.—Lord Randolph Churchill's attack on the Government is something more than a sensation. It modifies very considerably the political situation. The Tories treat it as if personal motives were at the bottom of it. They are, I believe, quite wrong. No doubt Lord Randolph has his grievances, nor is he the man to forget them. It is quite possible that he resents Lord Salisbury's obstinate omission to ask him to return to the Ministry, which he ought never to have quitted. What Lord Randolph really cares for, however, is not office, but power. He is content so long as he sees the Government adopting and acting on his ideas and giving effect to his wishes. That they have done, most of all in the long stride toward democracy which they resolved to give the English counties the right of electing their own members. They fell off in the other direction when they refused to Ireland what they offered to England. This refusal Lord Randolph regards as a political mistake, and he would have his colleagues of it in terms of exceeding plainness.

Seldom has there been a more exciting twenty minutes in the House of Commons. Lord Randolph spoke with all his usual ability and with far more than his usual seriousness. His speech was a masterpiece of condensed, lucid and impressive statement. So bent was he on pinning the whole Ministry to their former pledges that he went to the very verge of indiscretion in his disclosure of Cabinet proceedings. He had, he reminded the House, himself on the accession of the Salisbury Government in 1885, as a member of that Government, declared in favor of the extension of local government in Ireland. He now affirms that this declaration had been first put in writing and been approved by the Prime Minister and the Liberal-Unionists assented to it when uttered. The promise to treat England and Ireland alike in local matters was the foundation of the Unionist alliance. It was so understood by the country, and "I," said Lord Randolph, "will not be responsible if that pledge is to be broken." He calls for a specific performance of it, not for some general and vague intimation that something will be done when, in the opinion of the Executive, Ireland is fit to receive such a boon.

The meaning of all this is that Lord Randolph is convinced that the Conservatives cannot go to the country when the time comes for an appeal to the country on any other basis. On that point his authority is higher than that of anybody else in the party. He, and he alone, as I have often said, has the ear of the Tory Democracy. He knows what they will stand and what they will not stand. And when he tells this Ministry that the Tory Democracy will not stand a failure to redeem their pledges in this matter, it is clearly time that the Tory Ministry to be setting their house in order. Mr. Chamberlain came to their help at once with the suggestion that Mr. Balfour, who had spoken just before Lord Randolph, meant nothing like indefinite postponement of the promised reforms; postponement was only for the moment, and that Mr. Chamberlain approved. So for the moment the difficulty was tided over and the Ministerial majority rose to its normal figure, 87. But Lord Randolph's speech has none the less made it imperative on the Ministry to reconsider their position, certainly with reference to one important Irish question, possibly with reference also to Lord Randolph's position as an outsider.

This incident has entirely eclipsed the incident of the day before, itself one of doubtful omen for the Ministry. They were then embarrassed by having to defend the increase of sentences by County Court Judges on appeal under the Crimes Act. This increase is admittedly legal and admittedly also an act of unfeeling zeal on the part of one or two judges. Debate, however, took such a turn that the Government came comfortably out of it. Almost every speaker lost his temper, or at least his composure, and there was such a croaking of epithets as the House has not often heard. Mr. Gladstone himself was at a white heat, and the hammer of the Attorney-General fell heavily on him in that malleable condition.

Mr. Gladstone's review of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel "Robert Elsmere" has been written, is in type, and will appear in the May "Nineteenth Century." "A most remarkable article," says Mr. Knowles, who is a judge of such things. So the reconciliation between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Knowles is complete. Notice from such a quarter is, of course, an excellent advertisement for Mrs. Ward's novel. There are always jealous people, and an attempt is made to persuade the public that Mr. Gladstone reviews Mrs. Ward's book because Mr. Ward is on "The Times" staff. Nothing is too absurd for belief. Mr. Gladstone's most persistent opponent is this same leading journal, which he is now foolishly supposed to court in the person of the wife of one of its editors.

It is announced to-day from various quarters that Mr. Chamberlain is shortly to be married to Miss Endicott. The statement is made as if by authority. One paper adds that Mr. Endicott will succeed Mr. Phelps as American Minister, and is expected to arrive here in a few weeks. If this be so, they seem to know more of Mr. Cleveland's mind in Birmingham than in Washington.

A London paper prints a story that Chief-Justice Waite left his family in poverty, and contrasts the salaries paid to judges in America and in England, where the Lord Chancellor gets just five times the pay of the American Chief Justice for less work and for less responsibility. Yet nobody here thinks the English judges overpaid. The word applied to the American treatment of the bench is "beggarly."

As the Mugwumps seem resolved to convince themselves that Mr. Blaine's health is not good, I may mention the testimony in London, and who knew him last season in Rome. "I never," said this lady, "saw a man so much changed for good. He looked younger, stronger and in better spirits than last summer. In fact, I never saw a man of Mr. Blaine's age look better." G. W. S.

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL SURVEY.

ENGINEERS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE RESULTS OF THEIR WORK.

Greytown, Nicaragua, March 31.—Mr. Peary, sub-chief engineer of the Nicaragua Canal Survey, is still at Camp Carazo, on the lower San Juan, pushing the surveys on that important portion of the canal line. The surveys have shown that several miles of the upper portion of the "Lower Route," as well as the part adjacent to Greytown, can be excavated by dredges. The dredges would go up the San Juan River at the height of the rainy season, and cut their way into the mouth of the Rio San Francisco and two or three other streams flowing into the San Juan. Dams would then be built behind them, and the dredges, floating in the pond thus formed, would be maintained at a constant level by the flow of the stream, could then excavate the canal through the swampy land extending each way from the stream. The officers of the expedition are enthusiastic over the results of the survey up to this time, and say that they are going to make the most complete and accurate survey that has ever been made on the American Isthmus. The canal will be located from Brito to Greytown by May 1. Details and finishing touches will require a little more time. The health of the expedition continues exceptionally good.

## THE DECORATION SCANDAL.

Paris, April 26.—The Court of Appeals has con-

# THE EMPEROR'S REMARKABLE RALLY.

CHEERS FOR THE QUEEN AS SHE BIDS FAREWELL TO BERLIN.

Berlin, April 26.—To-day the Emperor has been out of the four hours of his temperature is now almost normal. His sense of taste, which he lost during the critical period, has returned. This is regarded as an exceptionally favorable sign. He seems better in every respect. His appetite is remarkable. He has again begun to hear State reports. The physicians are of the opinion that the crisis has passed.

The Emperor, at the interview yesterday, handed the Queen the insignia of the Order of the Bath, which she bestowed upon Emperor William to celebrate his fiftieth year of military service.

At the reception following the banquet, the Queen freely conversed in the purest German, devoting particular attention to Prince Bismarck, who shook hands heartily with her before retiring.

Before leaving the mausoleum the Queen placed a wreath upon Emperor William's coffin.

After dining at the Castle the Queen and the Emperor, at 3 o'clock, drove to the drill ground and inspected the Life Infantry Guards, Princesses Victoria and Margaret accompanying them on horseback. Later the Queen, accompanied by the Emperor, drove to the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden.

Before leaving the Castle the Queen bade the Emperor an affectionate farewell.

## URGENCY FOR THE DE LESSEPS BILL.

M. RONDELAUX THINKS THE PANAMA CANAL LOTTERY MEASURE A DANGEROUS ONE.

Paris, April 26.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted urgency for the Panama Canal Lottery bill.

M. Rondelaux, however, opposed the proposed lottery measure, which he considered dangerous.

He declared that the company's estimates were unreliable and that the benefits from the loan would not be sufficient to pay the interest and costs. The debate was adjourned.

## PRESIDENT CARNOT'S TOUR.

TWENTY PERSONS INJURED AT AGON BY THE FALLING OF A PLATFORM.

Paris, April 26.—President Carnot arrived to-day at Agen, where he laid the foundation stone of a new lyceum. The President met with an enthusiastic reception. The day's ceremony was marred by a serious accident. A platform which had been erected for the accommodation of guests collapsed and twenty persons were injured. There were several hundred persons on the platform at the time of the accident.

## TO REORGANIZE THE NEVADA BANK.

A SCHEME TO SAVE THE INSTITUTION FROM BEING WOUND UP.

San Francisco, April 26 (Special).—One result of the disastrous flood last summer was the retirement of Millionaire Wheat from the Nevada Bank, of which he had been president since its foundation, fourteen years ago, and the installation of James G. Fair as president. This change was followed to-day by the announcement of the reorganization of the bank, with new officers and board of directors, and a complete change of management.

Mr. Fair, however, is not a man of business, and he has been known to the duties of bank president.

After a week ago N. K. Masten, for many years cashier of the Nevada Bank, was called in to give his advice about the reorganization of the bank. Masten was offered the presidency of the bank but refused it. Finally it was decided to offer the stock to the public and allow the new stockholders to select their officers.

# DEPLORABLE SCARCITY OF WATER.

A DANGEROUS FIRE IN THE DRY-GOODS DISTRICT—THE VARIOUS LOSSES.

There was a dull rumbling sound accompanied by a perceptible tremor of the earth in Walker-st, midway between Broadway and Church-st, at a quarter of seven o'clock last evening and immediately afterwards a big cloud of smoke, driven from the upper part of the five-story building No. 47 Walker-st. People who heard the sound say that there was an explosion of some sort in this building, but those who are acquainted with the stock and contents, say that such a thing is impossible. The structure has an iron front and is about fifty feet wide and 100 feet deep. Several clerks were at work in the second story when the smoke came down upon them and they had barely time to reach the street.

Three alarms were sent out and in a few minutes eleven engines and the water-tower would have been pouring water into the burning building, if the water supply had not been deficient. In about an hour the fire was brought under control. Everything above the second floor was burned out and the stock below and in the cellar was badly damaged by water.

The following are the occupants and estimated losses: Rosenberg & Co., first floor and basement, hosiery and linen goods, \$30,000; J. R. Lester & Co., second floor, importers of lace curtains and fine handkerchiefs, \$40,000; Felix S. Klotz & Co., third and fourth floors, dress-making and alterations, \$10,000; Alexander Hoffman, fourth floor, leather goods, \$10,000. The estimated loss of the building was \$100,000. The estimated loss of the stock was \$100,000. The estimated loss of the stock was \$100,000.

## FLAMES IN A BIG UPTOWN FLAT HOUSE.

TWO FAMILIES HAD DIFFICULTY IN ESCAPING AND LOOK ALL THEIR EFFECTS.

Joseph L. Perley, ex-Fire Commissioner and ex-Chief of the Fire Department, had as much as he could to do to escape from a fire in the big flat-house on the southwest corner of Ninth-ave. and Fifty-eighth-st. yesterday. He and his son, Foreman Charles Perley, of Engine Company No. 34, were eating dinner when the fire broke out.

The fire started in the kitchen of the flat-house, and spread rapidly. The flames were seen to issue from the windows and the roof was smoking. The firemen were called out and soon had the fire under control.

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# MAINE REPUBLICANS A UNIT.

WARMLY CHEERING THE NAME OF BLAINE.

ALL THE DELEGATES AT-LARGE HIS WARM SUPPORTERS—A BRIEF AND HARMONIOUS STATE CONVENTION.

BANGOR, April 26.—The Republican State Convention to elect delegates-at-large to Chicago, met in Bangor to-day, and completed its work harmoniously. The delegates-at-large and alternates elected were as follows:

Delegates: Charles F. Prescott, of Biddeford. C. A. Dumas, of Bangor. J. H. Allen, of Bangor. G. L. Deal, of Bangor. J. H. Allen, of Bangor. G. L. Deal, of Bangor. J. H. Allen, of Bangor. G. L. Deal, of Bangor.

The delegates are all representative Republicans and earnest supporters of Mr. Blaine. In fact, they represent the intensified Blaine sentiment of the State. While the convention could not and did not elect delegates to Chicago, they were all decidedly pronounced for him as well understood.

Mr. Prescott is the Editor of "The Bangor Evening Journal," has served his city in the State Legislature and is a young man of acknowledged industry and ability in the State. Mr. Allen is a State Senator and a prominent business man, having been a partner of Governor Bodwell. Owing to Mr. Manley's wide experience in political matters, both of the State and Nation, and his intimate relation with Mr. Blaine, it is not surprising that he should represent the Republican Party in the old 11th District.

Mr. Dumas, who represents the 14th District, is one of the most outspoken Blaine men in the country. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated Mr. Blaine four years ago, and will be a strong member of the delegation. The convention throughout was a Blaine gathering, and the enthusiasm and devotion for him were more manifest than at any Republican convention since 1876. On the many occasions when the name of Blaine was referred to, prolonged cheers and applause followed.

The electors-at-large chosen are Horace H. Shaw, of Portland; Samuel M. Campbell, Cherryfield; the resolutions advocated the protection of American industry, denounced the Mills bill, favored cutting down the Internal Revenue taxes, commended Mr. Blaine's answer to the President's free-trade message, sharply criticized the filibustering by which a Democratic minority prevented the passage of the Direct Tax Reforming bill, declared that the relations of the United States with foreign nations are endangered by the timidity of the Department of State, approved the Prohibitory law, urged the enforcement of the Civil Service law, and arraigned the present National Administration for having wasted the money of the people by a course of extreme partiality and deception and conspicuous hypocrisy.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATED IN INDIANA. COURTLAND C. MATSON FOR GOVERNOR—DELEGATES SUPPORTING CLEVELAND AND GRAY.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 26.—The Democrats of Indiana met in convention this morning in Tomlinson Hall. The nominations were: For Governor—Courtland C. Matson. Lieutenant-Governor—W. M. Keyes. Secretary of State—J. M. Anderson. Auditor of State—C. A. Munson. Treasurer of State—T. R. Byrnes. Attorney-General—John B. Wilson. Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. F. Griffith. Member of the Senate—John D. Kern. Delegates-at-large—D. W. Voorhees, David Turpie, John G. Shanklin, John H. Bass.

An incident that added to the interest was the fact that John E. Sullivan, one of the men indicted for participating in the tally-sheet forgery, was a persistent candidate for delegate to the St. Louis Convention from the 11th District. He was, however, defeated, and was again a witness of the better element of the party and he was compelled to withdraw, but not until he had no hope of success.

William R. Myers, of Madison County; Courtland C. Matson, of Putnam County; W. D. Byrnes, of Marion County, and William Holman, of Lawrenceburg, were placed in nomination for Governor. At the close of the call of counties, Mr. Myers gained the floor and moved that the nomination of Mr. Matson be and was unanimously adopted. The nominations of William R. Myers, of Madison County, for Lieutenant-Governor was made by acclamation. Robert W. Myers, of Monroe County, was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation. For Auditor of State, Hugh Dougherty, of Wells County; Charles A. Munson, of Allen, and Eli W. Brown, of Whitney, were nominated. For some reason the name of Milton Chambers, of Delaware County, was not announced by him. The ballot resulted: Dougherty, 442-12; Munson, 62-4; Brown, 11-2; James, 46-12. Mr. Munson was declared the choice of the convention and his nomination was made unanimous. For Treasurer of State, Thomas B. Byrnes, of Evansville, was nominated by acclamation. John W. Kern, of Howard County, was nominated by acclamation for reporter of the convention. The names of the delegates-at-large were: D. W. Voorhees, David Turpie, John G. Shanklin, John H. Bass.

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# REPUBLICAN CLUBS ORGANIZING.

Lancaster, Penn., April 26.—A convention of Republican clubs of the State was held to-day and organized a State branch of the National League. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Republican State platform and pledging the clubs to aid the regular party machinery in campaign work and condemning the importation of cheap foreign labor. Pittsburgh was selected as the place for holding the next meeting of the League.

ARIZONA REPUBLICANS FAVOR BLAINE. Phoenix, Ariz., April 25.—The Republican Territorial Convention to-day selected S. F. Eggers and L. H. Goodrich as delegates to the National Convention. Strong resolutions were adopted condemning the Democratic Administration for disregarding pledges to Territories in the matter of appointments, its antagonism to silver, its obstacles thrown in the way of honest settlers on Government land, and its disposition to the principles of protection to American industries. The sentiment of the convention was strong for Blaine.

DELEGATES TO THE BUFFALO CONVENTION. Rochester, N. Y., April 26 (Special).—Delegates to the Republican State Convention for the 11th Assembly District of Monroe County were elected to-day as follows: William A. Sutherland, James W. Clark, Albert Tegg, Charles E. Fitch, William C. Green, John J. Heveron, George J. Oaks, E. W. Maurer, Henry J. Shelton, C. Campbell, Conrad Eisenberg, John A. Nagle. The delegates are all Republicans.

## ASSEMBLYMAN FINN THRESHED.

BADLY BEATEN BY TWO NEWSPAPER MEN.

HE KNOCKED OUT ELLIOTT OF "THE TIMES," AND WAS IN TURN WHIPPED BY ELLIOTT AND SPINNEY.

ALBANY, April 26 (Special).—Out of the passage of Judge Greene's bridge bill grew a most disgraceful affair in which Assemblyman "Dan" Finn, struck a New-York correspondent a cowardly blow from behind. After the adjournment of the Assembly, W. F. Elliott, correspondent of "The New-York Times," in company with a number of members walked out of the Assembly Chamber laughing and chatting over the bill and making jokes on the money that every one supposes is in it for those who stepped outside to see the members of the "third house." When Mr. Elliott turned partly around and said in a joking way, "Mr. Finn, what was there for the boys?" the Assemblyman struck the young man in the face, breaking the bridge of his nose. The big slinger followed this up with several blows on the face and neck of Elliott. The latter is not strong, and the first blow staggered him and he could not defend himself. Finn used the most indecent language, and was taken out of the Capitol by two orderlies. His action is severely criticized by his friends, and all regret the occurrence.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Elliott and George W. Spinney, another "Times" correspondent, went to Finn's room in the Delavan House. Finn was standing across the room from the door, and Mr. Spinney stepped up and spoke to him in a low tone. Instantly the two men grappled. Finn tried to gouge out Mr. Spinney's eyes. He did manage to tear his adversary's cheek with his thumb-nail. Mr. Elliott could not hold himself, and he turned on the First Warder with a heavy walking stick of Hungarian vine, and he belabored the slinger until the cane broke. Finn begged for mercy, and the two young men finally let up on him. He will probably be extremely careful in future how he uses his fists.

## ASSEMBLYMAN GREENE'S DECREE.

UNAUTHORIZED USE OF D. O. MILLS'S NAME.

A BRUSH THAT SECURED THE PASSAGE OF THE NEW-YORK-JERSEY BRIDGE BILL.

ALBANY, April 26 (Special).—By the unauthorized use of the name of a prominent citizen of New-York Judge Greene, of Orange County, passed his petrious scheme to give over a few thousand dollars the right to build a bridge over the Hudson River. The Judge has twisted in every direction to get votes for this bill, and the general impression is that it was through the Assembly cost a small fortune. When the bill first came up one of the Commissioners made to settle upon the locality of the bridge and to apportion the stock was ex-Governor Hooley, whose firm is known as dealers in all kinds of legislative junk. This was one of the principal objections to the bill and injured its progress on several occasions.

To overcome this and to get his bill through as all hazards Judge Greene indulged in deceit and placed in his bill the name of D. O. Mills in place of Governor Hooley, giving the impression that Mr. Mills was in favor of this measure. Mr. Mills is not in favor of the measure and stamps the bill as a shameful outrage. On the authority of Judge Greene's assertion that the bill was favored by Mr. Mills, enough members voted for it to pass it.

Another amendment made by the Assemblyman was an increase of the original subscription from \$200,000 to \$500,000, but as only 10 per cent of this has to be paid down at once, any one of the crowd that has been working for this bill who has \$50,000 can gobble up this franchise worth millions of dollars. Mr. Crosby introduced an amendment which will divide the stock pro rata among the stockholders.

All during the discussion on this bill the page were busy directing members to the corridor where the members of the "third house" ply their calling and in dark corners "influence" legislation; and when the bill finally got to a third reading there was a solid vote for it. Undoubtedly the "influence" was persuasive.

The fact that Judge Greene deceived the members of the Assembly because known to the members of the Senate to-night, and his warm political friends said that they would oppose his bill when it came to them. Some of the members of the Assembly say that they will move to-morrow to reconsider the vote on which the measure passed. The bill was passed by a vote of 50-38 as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ackert, Adams, Alsworth, Aldrich, Bagley, Bacon, Beatty, Bonington, Brennan, Brown, Brownell, Brundage, Burns, Cashow, Harrison, Cheney, Gilchrist, Clark, Comstock, Conger, Cona, A. B. Curtis, Davis, Deford, DeLoach, Donaldson, Emery, Endre, Farrell, Finn, Flaherty, Fort, Fuller, Goerss, Gorman, Greene, Guenther, Hadley, Haskell, Hayes, Hogins, Hornidge, Hughes, Huntington, Husted, Kent, Kimball, Latimer, Longley, Mahon, James, M. J. Martin, May, Matthews, McAdams, McCann, McCallister, Morgan, Newton, O'Neil, Platt, Paine, Rainow, Reitz, Rhodes, Rowan, Savery, Shea, Sheldon, M. A. Smith, J. W. Smith, Thomas Smith, Jr., P. A. Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, Tallmadge, Ward, Weiner, Wenple, White, Wis-20.

Nays—Messrs. Blumenthal, Connolly, S. M. Cook, Cornwell, Cresswell, Crosby, Dalton, Demarest, Dewitt, Edwards, East, Frost, Gallagher, Gallip, Gordon, Griffin, Hagan, Hammon, Herrmann, Lewis, Magnus, Maynard, McEvoy, McKenna, McKenzie, Moody, Nixon, O'Connor, O'Reilly, Rosch, Ryan, Saxton, Sheehan, Tisdale, Van Gorder, Weed, Whipple—38.

## GREAT DAMAGE BY FROST IN VIRGINIA.

Norfolk, Va., April 26.—There was a heavy frost in this section last night and the damage to farm truck is said to be from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. Those figures were given, however, by some of the truckers, who are greatly discouraged by the result of the damage to their fields. The most careful estimate puts the damage at from \$500,000 to \$750,000. The wind was from the south, and the farms situated on the water so as to get salt air experienced small damage. But in the back country of Norfolk, Prince Ann and Nansemond Counties, the potato vines were cut down on the hills, and beets, beans, etc., were ruined.

## CONFESSING THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

Louisville, April 26 (Special).—Adam Mugler, surrendered to the police this morning, saying that he killed his wife in New-York, in May, 1867, and could endure the torments of conscience no longer.

# IN THE GOVERNOR'S HANDS.

THE HIGH LICENSE BILL PASSES THE SENATE BY A VOTE OF 17 TO 15.

MR. BUSTELL CAST THE SEVENTH VOTE—MR. COGGESHALL, LAUGHLIN, SWEET AND WORTH HELPED THE DEMOCRATS IN THEIR EFFORT TO DEFEAT THE MEASURE.

ALBANY, April 26.—The Republican Senators passed the High License bill to-day in precisely the same form that it came from the Assembly. It is, perhaps, needless to say that all of the Democratic Senators voted against the bill. There are 67 Democratic members of the Legislature. Only one of them, Assemblyman Bagley, of Greene County, voted for the bill. The measure now goes to David B. Hill, a Democratic Governor; but it has been framed to meet the many objections that were made to the High License bill passed last year which only applied to the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. If Governor Hill sincerely desires a "uniform excise measure," he has it in the present one. The bill will be put in his hands at once, having now passed both houses of the Legislature. This will be done also in order that he may have the pleasure of acting upon the bill before the Legislature adjourns upon May 11.

All eyes were turned upon Senator Russell of Albany, when the debate began, for every one knew that if the bill was to pass it must be passed by his vote. Sixteen of the Republican Senators had shown by their votes previously, that they should vote for the measure, but Senator Russell had been absent upon every occasion before when a test vote was taken on the bill. His attitude toward it was unknown. He had voted for the prohibition amendment and for the bill limiting the number of liquor saloons to one for every three hundred of population. There was every reason to think, therefore, that he would vote for the High License bill, another temperance measure. It was known, however, that he thought the beer license was too high, and would vote to amend the bill in this respect. Whether, if the amendment were not made to the bill he would vote against it was the question that was in the minds of his friends and opponents up to the moment of the final vote. Mr. Russell, who is a tall, fine-looking man of middle age, a whole sale flour merchant of Albany, and a leading citizen of the city, sat quietly in his seat listening to the debate while the conflict went on around him. The opponents of the measure would not permit a final vote to be taken until they had made speeches.

Senator Erwin, of St. Lawrence County, acted as the Republican leader, as heretofore, in pushing the bill. His ability as a leader, cool, wary and courageous, was never better shown than when he moved at once to a stand on the bill. He moved that the enacting clause should be stricken out. The motion was defeated—19 to 13. There were only two Republicans who voted for this motion, "Jake" Worth, of Brooklyn, and John Laughlin, of Buffalo. Senators Sweet and Coggeshall (Reps.) said that they were opposed to the bill in its present shape, but that if amendments were made to it which they desired they should vote for it.

Senator Murphy followed up this attack with another. He moved that New-York and Brooklyn should be exempted from the provisions of the bill. But this was too much for Senator Ives (Dem.). He said that the Democratic party was committed to the policy of a uniform excise law. Therefore he voted with the 19 Republicans against Mr. Murphy's motion and Lieutenant-Governor Jones declared it to be lost.

Then came the serious attack upon the measure. Senator Coggeshall moved that the maximum license fee for a beer license should be reduced from \$400 to \$100 and that the minimum license fee should be reduced from \$100 to \$50. He then warned his Republican associates that they would drive away the German Republicans if they passed the bill. He said he represented a great hop-growing district and the Republican hop-growers were opposed to the bill.

Senator Arnold said that he also represented a hop-growing district. It was the largest in the United States, and yet no man in that district had asked him to vote against the bill. On the contrary, the sentiment of his district was almost unanimously in favor of the bill. Mr. Coggeshall's argument respecting the German Republicans was fallacious.

Senator Linson (Dem.) said that the hop-growers of Schoharie County would not permit the return of Assemblyman Hill to his district. He said that the High License bill, as for the Republicans, they knew that Governor Hill would not sign the bill and were only seeking to put him "in a hole."

Senator Sweet (Rep.) followed with a laborious excuse for his desertion of his party on the measure. In opening his speech he said: "I have listened attentively to all that has been said, and have looked carefully at what has been written on the subject of High License, and have yet to hear or see any argument that favors the bill from a moral or political standpoint. There has been no man or no paper that dared to argue that it is morally right. I shall myself be very glad to support a High-License bill, or what is preferable, a high tax bill, if it is fair to my people, and shall remain, and yet I do not know why, and the many of my friends will want me to do that it may suppress or regulate sales, and I would like some papers who condemn us for not favoring this Crosby bill in any shape told us last year it was wrong and corrupt and shall not be influenced by what the leaves fall in 1899. If my people want a representative to be guided by New-York newspapers in matters that interest them I am perfectly willing to acquiesce, but so long as I am here I shall do as I am sworn to do—what I consider my duty."

Senator Worth (Rep.) also opposed the bill. He represented more Germans than any other man in the Senate. Nineteen of the twenty-one brewers of Brooklyn lived in his district.

Senator Cantor followed with a short speech in defense of Governor Hill's vetoes of temperance measures.

One would think from Senator Coggeshall's arguments that the Germans were going to be deprived of their beer if we pass this bill. They are not to lose their beer. It is a bugbear and a scare. This bill is merely a restrictive measure. I represent one of the great hop-growing districts of the State. Not one single man of my district has asked me to oppose this bill. I propose asking this stand on the German Republicans who are a desperate law-abiding people. They do not oppose this bill. It is a falsehood to say they do.

Senator Stadler—The representatives of 75,000 people were here opposing this bill. Senator Worth—They wanted the Sunday saloons opened. Senator Coggeshall showed a petition signed by Germans of Ulster.

Senator Erwin—Yes, I see about forty names on that list, but that isn't 75,000. I hurt back the impression that the Republican Germans are opposed to this bill. It is stuff and nonsense. The Democrats are between the rock and the deep sea on this question. Verily, the Democratic party is the devil and the deep sea is the prohibition party.

Senator Stadler appealed to the Senate not to pass the bill. He finally said: "As a brewer, I beg of you to accept the amendment offered by Senator Coggeshall, and the bill can be passed." Senator Laughlin (Rep.) ended the speech by predicting that the German Republicans would leave the party if the bill was passed. He declared the party if the bill was passed.